



The Women's Issue

Motherhood on campus and the coveted "work-life balance"

ALEXIS CAREL
Senior News Reporter

It's a question that many women, at some point, must consider: When, if ever, is the right time to have a child? At colleges and universities, it's a question that women at all levels face: A senior considering graduate school; a woman in graduate school, about to begin work on a dissertation; a professor on the six-year tenure track, aware that the "biological clock is ticking," and torn between the choice of career or family. There is no right answer to that question, and there is certainly no real tried and true career path that will give a possible mother all the answers either.

A 2007 study headed by Stanford Sociology Professor Shelley Correll coined the term "the motherhood penalty" to encapsulate all the trials a mother may experience both in deciding to become pregnant during her career but also after giving birth. These issues supposedly include potentially lower perceived competence pre- and post-hire, lower likelihood to be recommended for hiring and lower recommended starting salaries. These penalties, according to Correll, are a consequence of mothers being viewed as less committed because of the time required to raise a child. She believes employers could possibly exploit new parents' need for stable jobs and subsequently offer lower wages. In response, some universities have made strides to combat the negative perception of soon-to-be mothers, including the University of Delaware, who answered the "Baby Before Tenure?" question by giving potential mothers

support when they do decide to have a child. Professor Dannagal Young, an associate professor of communications and political science, had her first child while in graduate school. Older female colleagues, those further along in graduate school and women that had already reached associate professor status, advised her against becoming pregnant at that stage of her career. "My sense is that it's advice that is trickled down from other women, and it often comes through as advice — like trying to be protective," Young said. Young also believed that people said that she may not be

taken seriously as a scholar and a mother. "That comment in itself becomes disempowering," she said. "It basically makes it so." Ironically enough, even after having her son, Young was never asked about motherhood in a career setting, although it had a significant impact on her lifestyle. "There is something kind of bizarre about being a female professor basically 'on stage,' in these big classes of nearly 200 students," Young said. "You try very hard as a professor to completely asexualize yourself ... and then you get pregnant, and then your belly grows. At some point you need to acknowledge

it." Still, regardless of formal penalties, motherhood in general remains a huge area of concern for female scholars. The average age that women have their first child has been rising, with birth rates for women in their 30s at its highest level in forty years. The warnings are out there — excessive workplace stress may cause miscarriages, birth defects and difficult labor — but to a female professor, whose job stability and tenure may begin in her 30s, they are likely asking "when else could I do this?" Chiara Sabina, an associate

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A look into the university's history of gender integration



JACOB WASSERMAN
Senior Reporter

Walter Hulihan served as the president of the university from 1920 until 1944. When he took office, the university was separated into the Delaware College and the Women's College of Delaware: separate colleges with exclusively male and female students and different faculty. According to Lisa Gensel, the coordinator of the university's archives, by the late 1930s, Hulihan felt it was time to change that. Gensel said that, at the time, some faculty were doing "double duty" and teaching the exact same course simultaneously at the two different colleges, to two different groups of students. That brought on an obvious set of inefficiencies. The issue was greatly exacerbated by World War II, which saw male enrollment plummet dramatically as many men were drafted into the war effort. For the most part, according to Gensel, the men that were still attending classes were heavily concentrated in war-related fields like chemistry, medicine and engineering. During the war, the amount of women at the university grew,

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04

APRIL
2019

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	Faculty Senate Meeting				Buy more prenatal vitamins	Let OB-GYN appointment
31	1	2	3	4	5	6
Meeting with Jack 100pm				Faculty Advisor Meeting 2:00pm-3:00pm		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	First draft of proposal due		Dinner with Randy			Grade papers for Exam 2
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Try and get final exam done by today			Extra Credit Assignments Due		Last day of classes before hospital	Remind TA about absences until May
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Have baby???					
28	29	30	1	2		

It's a question that many women, at some point, must consider: When, if ever, is the right time to have a child?

ALEXIS CAREL /THE REVIEW

PENCIL IT IN

TUESDAY, APRIL 30	WEDNESDAY, MAY 1	THURSDAY, MAY 2	FRIDAY, MAY 3	SATURDAY, MAY 4	SUNDAY, MAY 5	MONDAY, MAY 6
Exploring Bias in Student Ratings of Instruction, 12 p.m., Trabant 209-211 History Workshop — Carrie Glenn, 12:30 p.m., Munroe Hall 203 Understanding Venezuela's Humanitarian and Political Crisis, 6 p.m., Memorial Hall 127 Poetry Reading: Pulitzer Prize-Winner Tyehimba Jess, 6 p.m., Willard Hall 007	Life After UD Senior Series: Budgets and Brownies, 12 p.m., Trabant MPRs Jewish Studies Spring Lecture Series — 12:20 p.m., Sharp Lab 118 2018-2019 ECE Distinguished Lecture Series, 3:30 p.m., Mitchell Hall University of Delaware Softball vs. La Salle, 4 p.m., Delaware Softball Diamond Tie-Dye and Food, 5 p.m., Caesar Rodney Main Lounge	Panel Discussion — Is Liberal Democracy Doomed? 2:30 p.m., Trabant Theatre ASL Club Meeting, 5 p.m., Allison Hall Holocaust Remembrance Day, 7 p.m., Trabant Theatre	La Feria Hispana, 12 p.m., North Green The Real Cinco De Mayo, 12 p.m., Perkins University of Delaware Softball vs. James Madison University, 3 p.m., Delaware Softball Diamond Department of Philosophy's David Norton Memorial Lecture: Jeremy Waldron, NYU School of Law, 3:30 p.m., Gore Hall 116 International Coffee Hour, 4 p.m., Trabant Concourse	Saturday Symposium — Documenting Delaware's Historic Architecture and Heritage, 9 a.m., Memorial Hall 127 The Lego Movie, 8 p.m., Trabant Theatre	The International Film Series: The Other Side of Hope, 7 p.m., Trabant Theatre New Music Delaware, 8 p.m., Center for the Arts Gore Recital Hall	CRiSP Seminar — Julie Albert, 10 a.m., Colburn Lab 366 Anthropology Alumna Lecture — Keri Brondo '97, Professor and Chair, Department of Anthropology, University of Memphis, 3:30 p.m., Sharp Lab 103

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NEW DEAN OF WOMEN
APPOINTED FOR U OF D

June 20, 1945



MITCHELL PATTERSON/THE REVIEW
The fountain on the South Green was designed by acclaimed early 20th century architect, Marian Coffin.

Letter from the editor: A look inside the Women’s Issue



CALEB OWENS
Editor in Chief

Suspense loomed over the newsroom as the vote approached. There were two options: the Weed Issue, to be published the week of 4/20, and the Women’s Issue. More was at stake than electing a worthy successor to the Drunk Issue — the newsroom’s very dignity, its reputation, its maturity, were on the line. Would democracy, would journalism, do something important? Or would it content itself with rolling some fat ones and writing a string of articles on how to sate the munchies?

In a heartening, reassuring display of maturity and commitment to a greater cause, the Women’s Issue

won unanimously. Though I have slight regret at the lost opportunity to roll and light a gargantuan joint with a copy of The Review in the newsroom, slapping the photo on the front page — the glorious route to expulsion I’ve spent three years searching for — I was both relieved and inspired by the result.

We are, after all, in the midst of a movement. A movement started by journalists, bringing stories of women — the injustice and violence they face, but also their continued defiance of adversity — to the front pages of national and local publications. A movement of real-life stories with real-life consequences, a testament to the power of the press and a reminder that people are reading.

With the Women’s Issue, we hope to continue scratching the surface of decades, centuries of untold stories. From my limited vantage as a mostly soulless editor and quintessentially White Boy, I’d like to offer a brief explanation of why these stories, particularly on our campus, are so important, and what we hope to have accomplished with the Women’s Issue.

As you’ll learn in our pages this week, college campuses are demographically perplexing. The

majority of students are women, and, as I think most students’ experience will confirm, the smartest, most hard-working students are women. Many of the best professors are women. The majority of staff who work nine-to-five every day making this world run are, take a guess, women.

Yet, owing to male-dominated faculty composition, disciplinary cultures (cough, engineering, cough, although my own philosophy department is hardly exempt) and an antiquated professional world, women remain disadvantaged on campus and beyond. Misogyny prevails from faculty to frats. Sexual assault occurs at a sickening frequency, and few women can claim a walk down Main Street free of cat calls. The Board and administration can boast only several female members, and they’re never quite at the top. Institutionally, the future of this place does not look too female.

These are systemic, multi-faceted problems exemplified by real-life experiences, experiences we’ve brought to print this week. This week, you’ll take a trip into a university now foreign, where two worlds, divided into two genders, inhabited the same campus. You’ll hear stories from

female professors, those who had to navigate the cutthroat worlds of academia and motherhood simultaneously. You’ll find Mosaic alive with stirring testimony and spot-on commentary. Sports brings ever-overlooked insight into the life of a female reporter. Across the paper, you’ll see progress and problems, what we hope is at least a partial representation of the female experience on campus, told with diversity and depth.

As an editor of a college newspaper, there’s always some concern about taking risks. Too busy scrambling to meetings, taking calls and emails from angry readers, crunching finances and cranking out columns in a pinch, you have minimal control over content, unaware what the week’s issue will look like until a couple of days before print.

Any worries about this week’s issue were misplaced. Our staff delivered with a powerful blend of standard reporting and unorthodox approach, and I couldn’t be happier with the results.

Of course, with a topic like this, every story told has 10 untold counterparts. But I trust and hope that you’ll learn something reading this week’s issue, and that you’ll be

inspired to bring us more stories affecting women on campus and beyond.

May the patriarchy crumble,

Caleb

The unsung architect who designed the South Green fountain

VICTORIA CALVIN
Copy Editor

In 1918, while the United States was entering the tail-end of the First World War, the university was hiring 42-year-old architect Marian Cruger Coffin to solve the issue of a crooked South Green. The problem was that Delaware College was oriented slightly northwest-southeast while the Women’s College was straight north-south.

Coffin, who would establish herself as the preeminent architect in the region with projects like Winterthur and Gibraltar in Wilmington, was tasked with uniting two colleges that were simply not built for each other: Delaware College and the Women’s College of Delaware.

Pedestrians touring campus today would never be able to tell, though, due to Coffin’s solution: Magnolia Circle. Now lovingly referred to as just “the fountain,” Coffin’s idea was to extend the greens toward each other, but instead of curving the walkways, install the circular fountain that still stands today.

Though designing a focal point of a major research university could have satisfied most architects, Coffin was not most architects. She was homeschooled from a modest background, but she made waves as one of the first women at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), where she graduated with a degree in architecture and landscape design in 1904.

However, Coffin overcame significant adversity being an unmarried, professional woman in the early 20th century.

In her words, “[It] became such a constant and discouraging query that the only thing seemed to be for me to hang out my own shingle and see what I would do about it.”

After graduation, she founded her own firm in New York City and soon expanded her client list from Long Island residents to the Vanderbilts and eventually Delaware’s du Pont family via her MIT classmate, Henry Francis du Pont.

Coffin encouraged fans to try their hand at building a garden. “Ratatouille” may have coined the phrase, “Anyone can cook,” but Coffin believed that anyone can do architecture and landscape design, too.

She became a civil rights activist, demanding equal pay and hiring female apprentices. During her career, Coffin would be hired to design in places everywhere from Kentucky to Connecticut and continued to work until her death in 1957 at the age of 80. Though she never married, her legacy is preserved in the advances she made for women in architecture.

Whether passing the fountain while rushing between Morris and Perkins or touring the Reflecting Pool at Winterthur, Marian Coffin’s impact is unavoidable and forever ingrained in American women’s history and the university’s history.



The complexities of Delaware’s abortion laws

TALIA BROOKSTEIN-BURKE
Staff Reporter

On Jan. 22, 1973, the Supreme Court made a historic ruling in Roe v. Wade that shook the nation. The country is still shaking today, 46 years later.

The landmark decision of Roe v. Wade ruled that abortions may not be criminalized by the States. Other cases expanded on this ruling as time went on, with the 1992 case Planned Parenthood v. Casey adding that no state can create an “undue burden” for women who seek abortions, a definition later clarified in Whole Woman’s Health v. Hellerstedt (2016).

The nature of the Constitution allows for each state to impose its own regulations regarding the finer points of access and restrictions, continuing the debate over the legality and ethics of abortions.

These debates are not confined to courtrooms, however. They are found on the front pages of newspapers, hammered into license plates, shouted from busy city streets and spray painted on abandoned train cars.

Delaware is no exception.

A 2014 Pew Research study showed that 55% of Delawareans believe abortion should be legal in most cases, while 38% said it should be illegal in most cases.” The remaining six percent were undecided.

Since Roe v. Wade, some states have maintained more restrictive abortion laws, the majority of which have been passed in the past decade. From 2010 to 2016, state and federal legislators passed 338 laws to restrict access to abortions, representing 30% of the 1,142 abortion restrictions passed since Roe v. Wade.

Sarah Best, the public affairs manager for Planned Parenthood of Delaware, believes that, despite the trend of greater restriction, Delaware has more accessibility to abortion than most states. Recently, lawmakers implemented a law to maintain access to abortions in the event that Roe v. Wade is overturned.

“Delaware was the first state after [President Donald] Trump was elected to protect a women’s right to abortion by passing SB5,” Best said. “Even if Roe v. Wade is overturned, the right to abortion is safe.”

The current laws in Delaware include that no person, hospital or governing board can be required to perform an abortion. A refusal to administer one does not provide grounds for legal action (24 Del. C. 1953, § 1791).

In addition, before a doctor performs an abortion, women must wait 24 hours following a thorough explanation of the procedure and give written consent. If the patient is under 18 or has been declared mentally ill or incompetent, parental consent is required to follow through with the abortion. (70 Del. Laws, c. 186, § 1).

Delaware prohibits abortions after the point of viability, which is typically between 22 and 24 of fetal gestation. Abortions after this window are allowed only if they are deemed necessary for the protection of the woman’s life or health, or if it is extremely unlikely the fetus will naturally survive (24 Del. C. 1953, § 1790).

Delaware’s definition of the point of viability adds an additional two to four weeks to the common 20 week criteria used in other states, increasing the length of time during which a women can have an abortion.

Best believes abortion is a vital aspect of reproductive healthcare, and as such, should continue to be protected by state laws nationwide.

“Abortion is reproductive healthcare, and reproductive healthcare is healthcare,” Best said.

However, Delaware State Senator Bryant Richardson (R-21) and House Representative Richard Collins (R-41) continue to propose increased abortion restrictions.

Most recently, the pair introduced two sets of bills. SB 21 and HB 52, which paired with SB 19 and HB 5. The first duo, known as “The Pain Capable Unborn Protection Act,” would outlaw abortions after 20 weeks.

The second set of bills, SB 19 and HB 53, known as “The Woman’s Ultrasound Right to Know Act,” would have required physicians to ask women considering an abortion if they would like to see an ultrasound photo or hear the fetal heartbeat first. Richardson and Collins have previously stated they believe abortion to be a form of infanticide.

In an email to The Review, Richardson indicated that he believes abortion is a crime against humanity.

“Consider that the United States is one of only seven nations in the world that allow abortions after 20 weeks,” Richardson stated. “I wonder when our nation took such a radical view on human life.”

The proposed bills have struggled to leave committee, which Richardson attributes to Delaware’s Democratic majority, but hopes future administrations can take steps to further restrict abortion.

“I heard a story today about a zoo in Salisbury, Md.,” Richardson said. “People were upset because there was a zookeeper chasing geese away and crushing their eggs, but a lot of those people protesting the destruction of those eggs are the same people promoting abortion. It’s a shame they can’t make the same connection to human life.”

Female RSOs represent university students

SHREYA GADDIPATI
Senior Reporter

Women make up 50.8% of the U.S. population and earn between 57% and 59% of all undergraduate and graduate degrees, respectively. Despite the qualifications that many women hold, they account for less than a quarter of leadership positions in academia, corporations, and other hierarchies globally.

Several Registered Student Organizations (RSOs) on campus recognize the apparent disparity of women in professional leadership positions and are taking steps to solve the problem.

"Women are still largely underrepresented in leadership positions," Kelsey Lona, the president of the Women In Business RSO, said.

The success of female-owned businesses has drastically increased in recent years. It has outpaced the overall increase in all new businesses by 1.5%. As of 2017, however, women held only 15% of the board director seats around the world.

Women in Business is currently the largest and most active professional RSO on campus. It introduces students to networking and professional opportunities by hosting events with major firms. The goal of such activities is to prepare students to become productive

members of the workforce.

"I think that the percentage of women is increasing, but I think the underrepresentation can be attributed to the fact that there are so few women in leadership positions in the business field," Lona said. "It can be intimidating to enter a field where most of the leadership positions are taken by men."

Lona's sentiments are echoed by Nisha Raman, a chemical engineering major and the president-elect of Alpha Omega Epsilon, a women-only professional sorority for STEM majors.

"A lot of our professors are males, so it's hard to see ourselves in that position of knowing what we're talking and feeling confident in what we're talking about without having a role model there," Raman said.

This seeming lack of female role models is not due to a lack of capability or interest. Discouragement of women from entering the STEM field is a persistent problem in the workforce. In fact, 44 percent of a group of minority female chemists and chemical engineers cited their college professors to be most responsible for this discouragement. Additionally, socially pervasive



SHREYA GADDIPATI /THE REVIEW

Alyssa Rosenblum is an English major and recording secretary for Sigma Alpha Iota International Music Fraternity, a largely female group that promotes music, service and scholarship.

stereotypes play a role into this discouragement. The second leading cause of lack of female representation, cited by the same sample group, is the persistent stereotype that STEM careers aren't meant for women or minorities.

"In CHEG112, which is an intro to chemical engineering class, I remember looking around the room and there was probably 120 people in there and a good portion of them were girls," Raman said. "As we moved up from classes, like going from intro to chem-e, thermo-one, thermo-two and

fluids, you start to see the retention rate for females, and I can only speak for my major from what I've seen, but the retention rate is pretty low for females."

Much of this can be attributed to that fact that females are discouraged from pursuing STEM careers. In fact, 40 percent of female chemists and chemical engineers have stated that they were advised against pursuing a career in STEM. Furthermore, 60 percent of these women cite the American education system to be where this discouragement

happens.

Alyssa Rosenblum is an English major and recording secretary for Sigma Alpha Iota International Music Fraternity, a largely female group that promotes music, service and scholarship. She recalls a mentor who was discouraged from entering the field of music education yet would do so anyway.

"She had a supervisor that was adamant that women should teach general music, there was not a place for women teachers at the high school level," Rosenblum said. "They should just work with little kids."

These RSOs aim to give female professionals at the university a place of solace, networking and friendship.

"The major part that I've gotten out of it is meeting like-minded girls who were motivated and they're going through similar experiences as you are," Raman said. "So it provides that comfort of knowing that you're not the only one."

A look into the university's history of gender integration

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and according to Gensel, many of the women were attending classes in all seasons, many finishing their degrees in far less than the traditional four years.

During the war years, Gensel said that the university's students functioned in a very different way than they did before (and after) the war. The publication of *The Review* and university yearbooks came close to a halt and extracurricular clubs did too. Essentially, the people that were here were solely focused on nothing but classes and getting out into the workforce as soon as possible.

For that reason, having separate classes for men and women made little sense, and Gensel said that by the end of 1945, and into 1946, the two colleges merged.

James Munroe, the namesake of Munroe Hall, wrote the pre-eminent history of the university and its campus: "The University of Delaware: A History."

"A dean of women and a dean of men would assume some of the former duties of the dean of the Women's College and the dean of Delaware College — duties as student counselors and in regard to housing and health, for instance," Munroe wrote regarding the new organization. "The two colleges would remain only as 'general welfare units,' mainly housing units."

Perhaps surprisingly, the unification of the colleges was not popular among all who were involved.

"The contrasting responses Sypherd received from men and women of the faculty are interesting and display a degree of jealousy that had existed between the two colleges," Munroe wrote. "The great majority of the men

approved of the plan; some of them had been annoyed by the supervision exercised over their courses by Dean Winifred Robinson and Marjory Golder, successively. The women faculty were generally aghast at the idea of the destruction of their college, which they considered superior in morale, traditions, and standards to Delaware College."

The unification of the two colleges brought a separate issue. As mentioned previously, there were duplicate departments at each of the colleges. For example, each had a chemistry department. The new unified department had to determine who would be the new department chair: the chair of the women's department, or the men's?

In the case of the unified chemistry department, Gensel said that Quaesita Drake — the namesake of Drake Hall — should have become chair if it was decided by seniority, but that did not happen, and the honor went to the men's chair. Gensel said that when the departments merged, there was only one female department chair: Harriet Bailey, a fine arts professor. Gensel said that the only reason for that was that there simply was no men's fine arts department, and had there been, the situation would have been similar to Drake's.

Even years after the colleges were merged, men's and women's on-campus residence halls remained separate.

For decades, women exclusively lived on the South Green, and men on the North Green. After World War II ended, and the G.I. Bill came into effect, the population of the university expanded rapidly and many residence halls were built. But the major growth did not stop there.

Baby Boomers were on the way, and far more space was needed.

"By the 1960s, they're building East Campus like a maniac because they did not know where to put people," Gensel said.

Building complexes like Harrington and Russell were built, and they were coed by building. Men and women shared lounges and central areas, but each of the five buildings — which contained the individual rooms — was either all-male or all-female.

Gensel also said that around the time of the late 1960s and the early 1970s, the university's students became very politically active, which caused a liberalization of some campus rules, especially those regarding residence life.

Gensel said students became active in the anti-Vietnam War movement, and in the movements for the rights of women and black Americans. The Women's Studies program started at the university in 1973, and the Black Student Union was incorporated in 1968. It is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year.

According to Gensel, attitudes were changing around that time and especially female students started to actively push for more relaxed residence hall rules.

Carol Hoffecker also wrote a leading historical book on the history of women at the university: "Beneath Thy Guiding Hand: A History of Women at the University of Delaware."

"As a first compromise, opposite-sex visitation was permitted for a few hours each week on condition that students left the door to the room open; then, the hours were lengthened and the door rule was relaxed to the partly ajar position; finally, in the fall of 1969, the University

took the final step of permitting on a trial basis an unrestricted visitation policy," she wrote. "The doors could now be closed."

Hoffecker also wrote on the broader impact of the new residence hall policies.

"With that change, the whole concept of what constituted a protective environment for women was revised," she wrote. "Women students no longer had to return to their residence halls by a specific time. Instead, the halls were kept locked at all hours and every resident was given a key, just as in the private housing market."

Further, Hoffecker described how one policy led to another, essentially creating a snowball of liberalized university policies. With the changes to the visitation rules in 1970, the path was open for residence halls where "alternate floors or even alternate rooms were occupied by members of the opposite sex."

Lastly, one would be hard-pressed to find a discussion about

the former men's and women's colleges at the university, without a mention of the landmark that has become known as the "kissing arches."

Gensel said that the legend is "apocryphal."

"We can't say yes or no, but we can say this much: Women's College starts in 1914, there's already Delaware College," she said. "They built the library [what is now Memorial Hall] in the middle of the Green, which is mostly empty at this point, in 1925. Men and women are sharing the library already in 1925, but there's no Brown Lab and there's no Hullahen Hall yet. So, there are no arches."

There is one thing, however, that Gensel cannot rule out.

"You can't say that people didn't stop near the library and, you know, smooch," Gensel said.



MITCHELL PATTERSON /THE REVIEW

Above, the famous "kissing arches." Legend has it that men and women would meet here to kiss one another good night before separating while campus was still gender segregated.

CORRECTIONS

A version of the article "SGA elections, many uncontested, bring new cabinet and senators for 2019-2020 year," published last week, provided incorrect results for two Academic Affairs Senator positions. Eesha Ahmed was elected as senator for the College of Arts and Sciences, and Kristine Arlotta was elected as senator for the College of Earth, Ocean, and Environment.

The Review staff is dedicated to accuracy and fair representation of all sources. If you notice a factual inaccuracy in a story, please email a correction to eic@udreview.com.

Motherhood on campus and the coveted “work-life balance”

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professor of women and gender studies, had her children in April 2017. Since then, she has moved nearer to campus to decrease her commute. Sabina partially relies on help from family and a live-in babysitter to watch her children while she is at work.

“I decided to delay motherhood for my career,” Sabina said. “But then I felt that personally I shouldn’t wait any longer, and that family was just as important as work, actually more important.”

For female academics with children, their work is not confined to the standard nine-to-five business hours. It is amorphous and varies greatly depending on where they are in their careers. At home, they have to balance childcare, their personal research and any outstanding university-related work

“You really need to prioritize,” Sabina, now a single mother to twins, said. “When you’re working on work, work on work. When you’re home, be at home. It makes you work as efficiently as possible.”

Young’s husband passed away shortly after she gave birth to her first son. She was a single mother for a year and a half, all the while finishing her dissertation. The reality of the situation set in quickly, and as she had already

been hired by the university, her mindset was to just “get it done.”

Young remarried when her son was three. Her husband adopted her son and they had a daughter of their own in 2010.

“My husband and I are equal partners in caring for the kids and dealing with stuff on the home front,” Young said. “Especially having done it alone for a while, I feel very grateful to have someone to share that with because it is a lot of work.”

But the university does have certain policies in place essentially to protect their employed mothers-to-be.

The Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 “grants an eligible employee up to a total of 12 workweeks of unpaid leave in any 12-month period for certain circumstances.” That may include paid leave for up to 12 weeks for pregnancy, childbirth, adoption, foster care or other extenuating circumstances.

Young was able to take advantage of a useful aspect of the tenure track at the university. Traditionally, a professor has about six years on the tenure track, and then they will be reviewed for a permanent position at the end of that time period. When Young had her second child, she had the opportunity to stop her clock.

“You get another year to

complete the work that you would have otherwise had to complete in six years — you can get seven years,” Young said. “The reality is that your brain isn’t quite in the game, especially if you’re breastfeeding or your baby has any health issues. Newborns take up a serious amount of mental and physical energy.”

The university has also been a source of help for both Young and Sabina.

“My department was very helpful with reducing the amount of obligations that I had,” Sabina said. “They were also very supportive as far as welcoming a new family and ‘new members of the department. I pumped in my office, so I had a private space to pump, and I use the community music school for my children as well ... the university does have benefits — I’ll introduce them to the creamery soon.”

In terms of the coveted “work-life balance,” both Young and Sabina again stressed the need for time management, prioritization and efficiency.

Young said that she has had to turn down many opportunities due to the fact that her children are in the middle of their formative years. Her son is now 14, and she’s aware he only has four years left at home before he’s off to college. So, if she

agrees to something that will bring in extra work, it must be especially exciting, meaningful and important to her.

Young gave an example of her son’s lacrosse games: If he has to be at practice an hour before a match, she’ll be in her car doing work during that hour.

“I’ll be working on an article, or reading some proofs or running some statistical analysis in my car,” Young said. “I’m always thinking, ‘What finite task can I fit into this small space now to be able to open up a larger amount of time later?’”

Young’s children are aware of their mother’s career and how hard she works.

“I’m also realizing that my son and daughter have a realization of what I do,” Young said. “They have seen me teach, they have seen the articles I publish. I hear them talking to their friends — they have pride in what I do outside of the home, and that is very important and satisfying.”

The coveted work-life balance remains desirable to professors like Sabina and Young, but there will always be minor inconveniences arising throughout a mother’s day — like the issue of finding a place to pump breastmilk and navigating department policy. In short, making one’s work-life balance exactly that: a balance.

When both “sides” of a mother’s life are important to her, minor sacrifices must be made to ensure that each side is running as fluidly as possible. Sabina describes childcare as her number one concern.

Young further stressed the “culture” of one’s workplace, and how it shapes whether or not one feels they can be successful.

“The big piece of life advice that I give is: do not let your expectations of what having a family is supposed to be like affect your timeline,” Young said. “If you want to have a family, have a family. If you want to have a career, have a career. But do know, there is also a biological reality. Think of female empowerment as not necessarily women having careers, but female empowerment as having the authority and agency to make the decisions that are right for us even if that means things being on a different timeline.”

Women’s entrepreneurship on campus

KRISTINE CASTORIA
Staff Reporter

The Venture Development Center (VDC) for Horn Entrepreneurship is loaded with women aspiring to be their own boss — women on campus who are constantly redefining what it means to push gender boundaries in male-dominated fields.

According to the Women’s Business Enterprise National Council, as of 2018, there are 12.3 million women-owned businesses in the United States, from 2007 to 2018 the number of women owned businesses has increased by 58%.

More women each year are entering the Alfred Lerner College of Business and Economics, with an increase of about 200 women since 2013. The ratio of women is now only slightly less than men, with 42% female and 58% male students.

Kelly Landis, sophomore entrepreneurship and technology innovation major, hopes to start a business herself at the university by the end of this summer.

“After college, I see myself most likely working part time or full time to gain experience while still working on a startup/venture on the side,” Landis said. “For me, it’s not about rushing to find a business. It’s about taking the time to find the right business for me.”

Another sophomore entrepreneurship major, Amanda Monachelli, led a community litter cleanup while in the third grade. From that point on, she said she felt empowered.

“I had a vision of clean roads,

and I did something to make it happen,” Monachelli said. “I’d say that the feeling of empowerment has made me want to be an entrepreneur. Every time I’ve made a difference, I’ve just wanted to do more and continue that feeling.”

Monachelli started a business venture on campus called “bra•vo,” and she will be staying on campus over the summer to partake in VDC’s Summer Founders Program.

Alanna Weiss, a junior hotel restaurant and institutional management major, believes that women at the university are “breaking down barriers” by building a community of entrepreneurs that believe in equality between men and women.

Weiss says she views Sophia Amoruso, founder of successful retailer Nasty Gal, as a role model. However, Weiss and Monachelli do not agree with her slogan #girlboss, which has become mainstream lingo since her first book release in 2014.

“I am just an aspiring entrepreneur, not a woman entrepreneur,” Weiss said. “If you were to talk about a man starting a business you would say ‘as an aspiring entrepreneur,’ and there is a problem with people’s perception of this movement. I just want everyone to have equal starting lines and that’s one of my major goals.”

“I have mixed feelings about the phrase ‘girl boss,’” Monachelli said. “I love that women are taking action to empower themselves and others, but at the same time, if we want the gender divide to close, this is not the way to do

it. We are bosses. What does it matter if we are girls or not? Be a boss.”

These ladies hope to encourage and inspire female Blue Hens to take on their passions and support their dreams regardless of gender gap. They continue to pave the path for more women to take on their own ventures and build their own firms by pushing through norms and not to letting anyone stand in there way.

“My message is, just do it. Don’t let anyone tell you that you can’t,” Landis said. “Find people to support you and keep them close. Let go of those who put you down or discourage you.”

Catcalling on campus

JESS JENKINS
Senior Reporter

As Charlotte Kronick, a 22-year-old psychology and Spanish double major, sat outside Dunkin’ Donuts on Main Street last Monday, she expected little more than to drink her coffee and watch the people walk by.

Instead, Kronick said, she was approached by a disheveled man who complimented her legs. She said she “squeaked” out a meager “thank you” before turning the other way, hoping the man would move on. Kronick said he instead loomed over her and breathed down on her with his hand outstretched. Hoping to get this stranger to leave her alone, she said she attempted to shake his hand. He reportedly kissed her hand and left his lips there longer than expected.

Kronick said she later ran into this man again at the campus bookstore.

“I kept looking at him from across the room to make sure that he wasn’t staring at me or other girls,” Kronick said. “It was very alarming to see him again.”

Kronick is not alone. A national survey of 2000 people nationwide conducted by the nonprofit Stop Street Harassment found that 77% of women and 43% of men have experienced some form of verbal street harassment.

Other women told The Review they had been honked and barked at, and had various profanities yelled at them. Many said they were often dressed modestly or even bundled up for winter when they received these unwanted advances. These catcalls usually came from moving cars or apartment windows, they said, which concealed the identity of the catcaller.

Valerie Pascale, a junior human services major at the university, said she believes that catcalling is indicative of a larger problem of disrespect in our society.

“Catcalling is hugely problematic because men believe these disrespectful things are okay to say to women and it comes from a power imbalance that they use to make women feel gross and small,” Pascale said. “You never know what someone who catcalls you is going to do next because if they think catcalling you is okay, their next move might be to grab you.”

Phoebe Walls, a senior at the university, experienced catcalling while walking home from an event held by her sorority. While walking to her Ray Street dorm, Walls said she was verbally harassed by men in a car on Cleveland Avenue.

“It made me feel small and nervous for the rest of the night and stuck in my mind for weeks,” Walls said. “For the next few days I was very careful about picking my daily outfits to make sure that I wouldn’t attract any attention.”

Walls believes her experience did not end that night on Cleveland Ave, it has stayed with her through the years.

“Thinking back now as a senior and confident woman I wouldn’t have let it get to me but back then I still didn’t feel like I had a place on campus,” Walls said. “Lifelong friendships hadn’t been formed yet and I was unsure of my emotions and opinions so that is a memory I have of my time here at [the university] that will forever be burned into my mind. It was unknowingly a lasting experience of my time here.”

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EDITORIAL

A no-go for Joe

It's 2019, and the 2020 presidential election is already getting old — and by old, we don't just mean tiresome. We mean Wilmington Country Club old. The average age of the candidates just rose to unthinkable heights now that everyone's favorite creepy uncle, Joe Biden, has entered the Democratic race.

As current members of his prized alma mater, we have a unique and critical outlook on Biden's campaign. Or we at least should — it's hard to find anyone on campus who isn't excited that a fellow Delawarean might go on to represent us in the White House.

But, as we've all learned so quickly, Biden's promises often fall flat. Following completion of his vice-presidential terms in the Obama White House, he returned to campus to proclaim that "Biden is Back." Sure, he may have been back for a day or two — but that doesn't mean that he actually did anything between then and now for the campus or to improve the lives of more than several privileged students.

Overnight, we received the prestige and media coverage associated with being gifted The Joseph R. Biden School of Public Policy and the Biden Institute. In actuality, however, each has provided few opportunities for only a select group of students. Upon announcement of his campaign, it became clear that these efforts were solely meant to serve as a launch pad for his presidential bid.

(For an instructive contrast, see the other Biden Institute up the road at the University of Pennsylvania.)

His campaign narrative and the university community's immediate and unquestioning embrace of Biden is simultaneously problematic and expected. The university loves glittering objects — shiny and exciting prospects and props that make us appear prestigious on a website or sound impressive on a tour, but offer no tangible value to the campus environment.

Additionally, we cannot overlook his past mistreatment of

women. His recent apology, issued after seven women came forward to accuse him of inappropriate touching, fell flat. College students, who are frequently exposed to mistreatment on the basis of gender, deserve a more genuine apology and an indication that there is no room for such behavior going forward. Instead, we got a lukewarm acknowledgement of recent and less-recent misdoings, from creepy touching to Anita Hill.

Such instances illustrate a disconnect between Biden and the college-aged demographic. Maybe his response would sit well with older crowds; but, again, university students are left dissatisfied with nothing to run on except an unsubstantiated hope that he might improve if elected.

In reference to Biden's role in the Anita Hill hearings, we do not think that a misstep made over 30 years ago should

determine the trajectory of a person's entire life and career; however, this collection of missteps, which point toward a disconnect in promises for a safer campus environment and his own treatment of women, may indicate that Biden isn't the authentic, end-all-be-all candidate that everyone seems to think he is.

In regard to the promises he has made for moving forward, we can only judge Biden based on what we've seen. And what we've seen, we don't like.

Let's be clear: Age does not immediately disqualify a candidate. What should disqualify a candidate in the eyes of students, though, is his inability to offer concrete promises, prove he is in touch with the needs of students and act in accordance with standards for appropriate behavior.

While we are immensely

proud that a university alumni has proven himself an unstoppable political powerhouse, we just aren't sure that we want to elect him to serve as the next president of the United States — especially if he has yet to make any promises that affect college students and young people. Although the next election seems eons away, keep in mind that you can be proud of a university graduate without endorsing their candidacy for the president.

Biden's professed aim for this campaign is to remove the current president from office. A noble goal indeed. But this approach hints more at two years of back-and-forth over locker-room fights and Twitter sparring, not the substantive policy plans that other Democratic candidates are putting out. With rising tuition and sea levels, we, as young people, want to elect someone

who can help ensure stability far beyond their tenure in the Oval Office.

So, Joe, we're sorry, but no.

Editorials reflect the majority opinion of The Review's editorial board, led this week by Alex Eichenstein. She can be reached at aichen@udel.edu.



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Women’s healthcare makes strides at university and across Delaware



COURTESY OF CREATIVE COMMONS

SHANE MCGARRY
Staff reporter

Vitality is a luxury that is often taken for granted by young people, yet sorely missed when it inevitably fades away. Routine healthcare is essential to the preservation of our well-being, yet for so many

years, women’s health has been marginalized and overlooked in the grand scheme of medicine. Fortunately for female Blue Hens, medical professionals at Student Health Services and the Nurse Managed Primary Care Center (NMPCC) stand ready to provide aid, education and

empowerment for their patients. Director Carolyn Haines has served in the medical field for many years, and has watched female medical management grow and flourish. “Women’s healthcare has advanced a lot in the past five to ten years,” Haines says.

“Patients are more empowered in terms of pregnancy planning and birth control methods. It has exponentially improved.” Student Health Services on the south end of The Green offers a wide array of services for women, including routine exams and long-acting reversible contraception products, such as intrauterine devices (IUDs). Gynecologists are also available at NMPCC near STAR Tower. Vaginal health and body positivity are on the rise across the nation, yet some darker subjects remain very taboo on campus. Sexual offenses have notoriously high rates in college towns everywhere, and the university is no exception. Although sexual assault can happen to anyone, women are disproportionately affected — according to the National Sexual Violence Resource Center, 91% of sexual-assault survivors are female. Potential trouble with the law is a fear that keeps many survivors of sexual assault silent. Underage drinking and illegal drug abuse are common factors in sex-crime cases nationwide. Survivors need not worry about legal woes, however, because Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 protects students’ privacy and empowers them with the choice to involve the police or not.

“Student Health will treat students anonymously,” Haines says. “They would ask generic questions without calling the police. This allows the college to take measures like safety lights and alcohol training.” Misplaced guilt and shame are common symptoms of sexual assault; the survivor, male or female, will often blame themselves for the tragedy that has befallen them. Medical professionals, however, are trained to treat patients with dignity and discretion. Mental health services are also available to help any and all survivors. “Everyone who comes in for treatment is screened for depression and anxiety,” Haines says. “There have been big strides in mental health across the board.” A healthier hen is a happier hen, and the medical facilities on campus are very accommodating of not only women, but students from all genders and walks of life. Routine checkups may seem like a waste of time to young people, but they are essential in catching problems early. The same line of thinking applies to most medical crises. “Prevention is key,” Haines says.

the REVIEW

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JEREMY WALDRON
PROFESSOR, NYU SCHOOL OF LAW

This lecture is supported by the David Norton Memorial Fund honoring the late UD Philosophy Professor, the Class of 1955 Ethics Endowment Fund, and the American Philosophical Association.

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Feminism is for men, too

EDWARD BENNER
Music and Society Editor

It was not until recently that I began to openly call myself a feminist. This was mainly out of fear of the backlash I would receive due to others misunderstanding my intentions and feminism in general. The bra-burning-angry-lesbian-who-wants-to-behead-men stereotype shockingly still defines many people's perceptions of feminism — something I want to help change, but we will get to that later.

As a male, identifying as a feminist has garnered a variety of reactions, ranging from joyous acceptance to being harshly written off. I've been told that I could never understand, that I am wasting my time, that I would get bad grades in women's studies classes and that I was out of my expertise.

While yes, it is true, I am not a woman, that does not mean I can't champion the cause of feminism or even attempt to make a difference in whatever way I can. In my opinion, sitting in complacency and using the excuse of having my hands tied

for being a cisgender straight white male is a cop-out and a trap that too many of my male peers fall into. We need all hands on deck to truly make a difference.

Becoming passionate about feminism has made me recognize the privileges and imbalances of daily life spawning from forces outside of anyone's control and how I have unknowingly been advantaged by such things as my gender, sexuality, race and socioeconomic status. Recognizing these privileges was the first step and, for me, an eye-opening experience that made me begin to question everything I thought I understood about the makeup of the world.

I began to realize how unjust it is that so much of the world establishes its political, social and economic systems around uncontrollable things to directly advantage and disadvantage others. Once I started to explore the hidden nuances of sexism, racism, homophobia, classism, etc., around me by asking, listening and observing as much as I could, I determined that I couldn't content myself in thinking that this is the way

things are and always will be.

Reading about unequal pay, sexual violence and challenges in obtaining birth control, as well as cat-calling, name calling and other forms of verbal harassment, was and continues to be utterly overwhelming. For a time, I felt directly responsible for the actions of other males. I am an older brother of three sisters, whom I love more than anything, and I felt guilty that this was the world they were inhabiting. Thinking about them and other young girls who I would be educating one day as part of my future career as an English teacher, I understood that feminism was not a cause relegated to any one type of person.

Feminism, in my opinion, transcends, and is a common cause of equality for all genders, races and sexualities. It is a stepping stone to shed light on the prejudices, discriminatory practices and injustices ingrained in our society to level the playing field and afford equal opportunities and rights to everyone.

Now, rather than feeling guilty

or discouraged for not being able to fix the entire world, I occupy my time with educating myself, being self-aware and initiating as many conversations as I can with anyone I can. Over time, it's become clear to me that the reason stereotypes persist, and feminists are seen as aggressive or exclusionary, is because of a lack of understanding resulting mainly from media portrayals. I quickly became passionate about the topic and knew that it was something I could actively work against.

Asking my peers about why they say or do certain things, recommending literature, wearing buttons with thought-provoking or affirming messages and opening my ears and shutting my mouth are all small differences that I do and anyone can in their daily lives. Being empathetic and open to the fact that everyone's experiences are different lays a foundation for acceptance and understanding that leads to insightful results.

I know that I have a long way to go and will never fully understand the issues women face, but I do know that it is

within my power to carry myself in a certain way and attempt to lead by example to make this world a better place for all people. I owe it to my sisters, I owe it to my students and I owe it to everyone. Feminism is a cause for everyone.



Social media smothering: How social media can take a toll on women's self-esteem

EVAN TRIDONE
Senior Reporter

How often have you tapped through Snapchat stories at night while in bed, seen the awesome lives people are out living and felt jealous?

Social media has become

a place for people to flaunt their lives, and it has taken a serious toll on many college students — especially women. According to a study from the University of South Wales, social media often makes women feel insecure and self-conscious about how they look.

According to the study, social media users are more inclined to see thin people as attractive. The study also found that social media users exercise more, typically with the intent to become skinnier. Body comparisons are popular among social media users, and feedback

from posts directly affects the self-esteem of the average user, according to lead researcher Martin Graff

Caroline Berger, a freshman at the university, feels similarly about social media.

"You see people curating what they want their life to

look like to you," Berger says. "You form this idea that this is the ideal woman and you see everyone try and fit that. If you don't it can have negative mental effects."

The issue of self-esteem stemming from visual media is no new problem, originating long before the rise of social media. Airbrushed images in magazines and linking weight to beauty in advertising is a trend that has persisted through the decades. It is simply manifesting itself more aggressively in the current age of social media through apps like Instagram and Snapchat.

Chiara Sabina, associate professor in the department of women and gender studies, provided insight into how to fight self-esteem issues stemming from social media.

"I think that we need to ask questions such as, 'Who is making this?,' 'To what end are they making this image?,' 'What kind of values are they portraying through the image?'" Sabina says. "Once you start looking at images critically, you might see that the image has nothing to do with what they want to portray to you."

Many college students have issues recognizing the reality of images they see on social media, according to the University of South Wales study. More often than not, feedback from social media is what feeds either a positive or negative body image.



GYNO 101

Mosaic's gyno go-to guide.

PAGE 10

“BELL JAR”

A contemporary debriefing on Sylvia Plath's canonical novel.

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WORDS, WONDERS
AND WOMEN

Mosaic' editors divulge their favorite books by women writers,

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GYNO 101: Surviving your first visit

CAM A. JOHNSON
Senior Reporter

Going to the doctor's is a regular occurrence in life, whether it's going for a physical, checkup or eye exam. However, going to the gynecologist can be especially anxiety-inducing. People with vaginas need to schedule and attend gynecological appointments for general health and wellness without people automatically assuming it's for an abortion, sexually transmitted diseases or for a lifetime supply of condoms (which is good). Gynecologists actually perform an array of different procedures and provide vital sexual-health education for women. According to Medical News Today, gynecologists are doctors who specialize in women's health with a focus on the female reproductive system. They deal with issues relating to obstetrics, pregnancy and childbirth, menstruation, fertility issues, sexually transmitted infections and hormone disorders, among other things. However, they also treat issues such as asthma, depression or personality disorders, diabetes, domestic violence, sexual assault and much more. Visiting the gynecologist should not be anxiety-inducing, traumatic or stigmatized in any way. Scheduling a visit with a board-certified gynecologist should be promoted and supported to protect physical and emotional health. Below is Mosaic's guide for surviving your first visit to the gynecologist and what to expect

in the doctor's examination room. **Waiting Room** Check-In: After checking in for your appointment, the first thing you will do is complete standard paperwork. The questions will address allergies, past medical procedures and other pertinent medical information. Don't worry! This is simply to record your medical history in case the doctor prescribes medication. Accurate answers to these questions are necessary to avoid prescribing harmful medication. **Signs and Pamphlets:** These can be intimidating seeing signs that read "How to treat herpes" or "What to do when pregnant." Relax — these pamphlets are made available for your and other patients' overall sexual health. These are necessary to spread the word about disease prevention and treatment and for general health information purposes. If none of the subject matter applies to you, maybe friends and family can benefit from the up-to-date information provided on various topics. **Doctor's Examination** Meeting the doctor: Most doctors are friendly and have excellent "bedside manners." They really are there to help and will go that extra mile to put you at ease. Trust them, be open and honest. If you have a question about any physical symptoms, want to report symptoms or discuss sexual issues, feel free to do so. Be prepared to answer simple questions about your cycle, sexual history and other things like that. Voice your opinions and ask questions about the internal examination

and any other procedure discussed. You are in control of your physical and emotional health and during your exam — you should be comfortable with any procedure performed. **The Physical Exam:** Okay, this is the moment you've been waiting for. You see the chair, the stirrups, the medical tools. Don't worry — everything will be fine. The doctor is going to perform a standard exam just to make sure you are in great physical health. Prepare for a height, weight and health checkup. **The Pelvic Exam:** Now the doctor is going to give the pelvic exam. This exam consists of a checkup of your vulva, vagina and cervix to make sure you are healthy and free of any sexually transmitted infections. This exam may be uncomfortable, but express to the doctor your concerns and feel free to ask any questions during the exam. **The Pap Test:** This exam is more invasive and used in order to check for cancer. Your doctor will be using a speculum to look at your vagina and cervix, and will collect a small cell sample. Also, they will check your internal organs, which can be uncomfortable due to the pressure on your abdomen. **After The Exam** **Vaccinations:** No one likes shots, but they are a necessary evil. To properly protect yourself from sexually transmitted diseases, it is important to keep your vaccines up to date. There are three common vaccines given at your annual visit: the flu shot, the tetanus-diphtheria-acellular pertussis (TDAP) and the human papillomavirus (HPV).



Q&A: This is another opportunity to ask your doctor any questions you may have. Whether it's about your physical or sexual health, ask away! Don't be afraid of what your doctor may say. The room is a judgment-free zone and it is important to become more educated about your health. **Check out:** You're almost free! Now it's time to make a follow-up exam. Usually, you only have to visit the gynecologist once a year, but always make an appointment when necessary. Never postpone

physical examinations and pay attention to your body for signs and symptoms that seem abnormal. This is just the standard rundown of your first gyno visit. Everyone's visit will be different depending on the circumstances and office location but going to the gynecologist is an important part of a woman's health. There should be no anxiety or stigma associated with good physical and emotional health. Stay safe, healthy and well!

Why I paint my nails: My story as a man with nail polish

SHANE MCGARRY
Staff Reporter

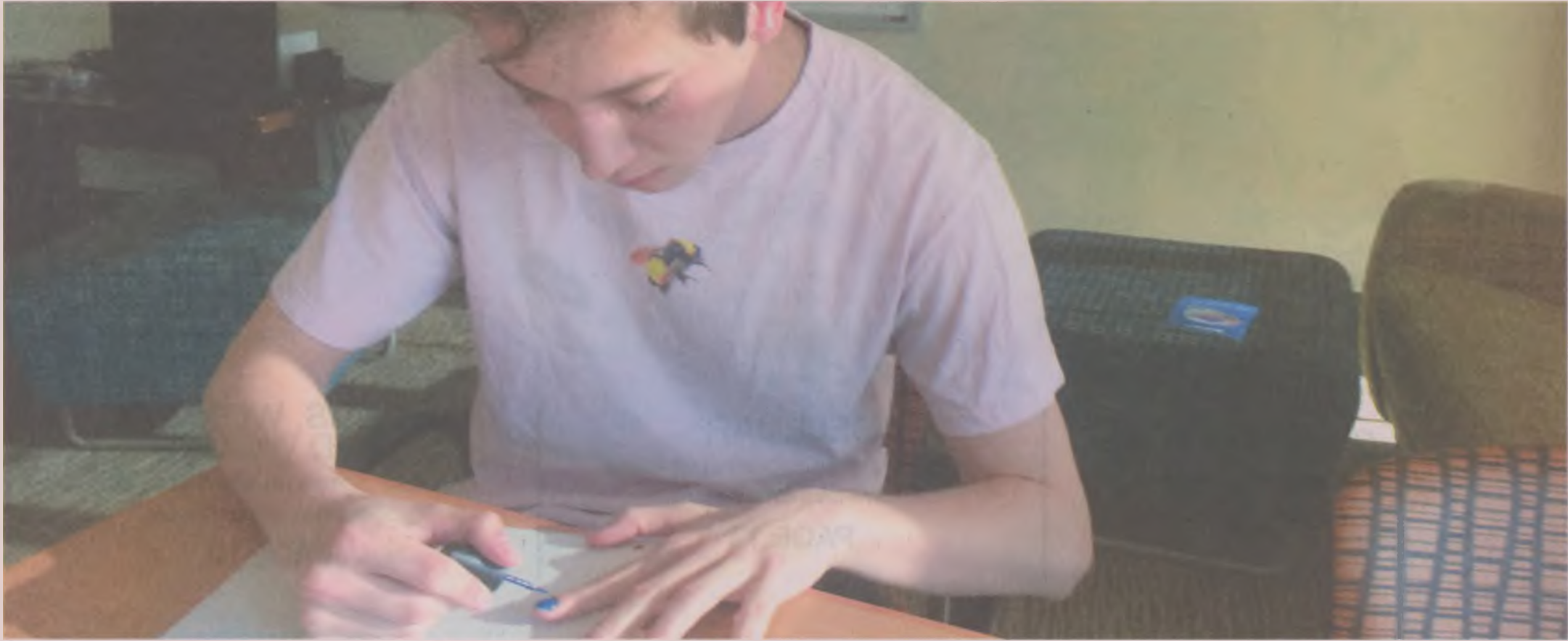
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subjects remain very taboo on campus. Sexual offenses have notoriously high rates in college towns everywhere, and the university is no exception. Although sexual assault can happen to anyone, women are disproportionately affected according to the National Sexual Violence Resource Center, 91% of sexual-assault survivors are female. Potential trouble with the law is a fear that keeps many survivors of sexual assault silent. Underage drinking and illegal drug abuse are common factors in sex-crime cases nationwide. Survivors need not worry about legal woes, however, because Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 protects

students' privacy and empowers them with the choice to involve the police or not. "Student Health will treat students anonymously," Haines says. "They would ask generic questions without calling the police. This allows the college to take measures like safety lights and alcohol training." **Misplaced guilt and shame** are common symptoms of sexual assault; the survivor, male or female, will often blame themselves for the tragedy that has befallen them. Medical professionals, however, are trained to treat patients with dignity and discretion. Mental health services are also available to help any and all survivors. "Everyone who comes in

for treatment is screened for depression and anxiety," Haines says. "There have been big strides in mental health across the board." A healthier hen is a happier hen, and the medical facilities on campus are very accomodating of not only women, but students from all genders and walks of life. Routine checkups may seem like a waste of time to young people, but they are essential in catching problems early. The same line of thinking applies to most medical crises. "Prevention is key," Haines says.



Defending “The Bell Jar” and Sylvia Plath: What they taught me about female pain

BIANCA THIRUCHITTAMPALAM
Column Editor

I spent this past weekend perusing the shelves of a second-hand bookstore with my cousin and sister with no exact intention in my mind. I glanced past shelves containing the required reading for Delaware high schoolers — a sort of nostalgia trip for me, once a high school student in Delaware that begrudgingly read the books our school determined to be of “literary merit.” Amid the row of books, I saw it: “The Bell Jar.”

When I saw it, I nearly laughed. This was the book that had defined the latter part of my adolescence. I first picked the book up at age 16, mostly because one of my friends was reading it for a class and she wanted me to read it along with her, so she didn't get “too depressed.” In the grand tradition of countless 16-year-old girls, “The Bell Jar” — and Sylvia Plath, in general — came to define my teenage angst.

Published in 1963, “The Bell Jar” is Plath's first and only novel. It tells the journey of Esther Greenwood, a high-achieving young woman. After finding herself completely and totally unsatisfied with a coveted internship experience in New York City, Esther becomes increasingly depressed, culminating in several suicide attempts.

As a whole, the novel deals with Esther's experiences with depression, psychotherapy and the tribulations of womanhood. She characterizes her depression as feeling like she is “trapped under a bell jar,” hence the title

of the book. In many respects, the similarities between Esther Greenwood and Plath are uncanny, leading a good number of readers to classify this as an “autobiographical novel.”

I distinctly remember writing “I am basically the Sylvia Plath of Delaware,” in my journal when I was 16. Out of all the cringe-worthy entries that I now laugh at, this one ranks highly: the statement's melodrama and alienation, coupled with its sincerity, are, to me, outrageously hilarious in a pathetic way.

I bought the book when I saw it last weekend to see what I had seen in it three years ago. It felt slightly fulfilling to actually purchase it, since before I checked it out from the library so that I could save my money for other, stupider endeavors. Now, (somewhat) grown up with a (somewhat) good sense of my priorities, I had no problem dropping money on a book.

I expected to laugh and cringe. Instead, I felt pain.

The thing that I had forgotten, after all these years, was that Plath's “The Bell Jar” was the first time in my adolescence that I felt understood. The exclamation of “Nobody understands me!” is one that has come to stereotype sad, overemotional teenage girls; I believe it is the stereotype because it is true. For a lot of teenage girls and young adult women, their pain feels misunderstood.

A significant amount — actually, more than significant, nearly all — of the media and art concerning the broad category of “teenage angst” is male-

centric. Think “The Catcher in the Rye,” practically the symbol of teen angst and alienation, which deals with a 16-year-old boy's “coming-of-age” and mental state. Bands that make up emo and alternative scenes — usually known for lyrics that express emotional discontent — are primarily male.

In art, women are painted as beautiful when they cry or are in pain; we are taught to aestheticize angst, not to consider why she is crying. When women are allowed to be sad, their sadness is overdramatized, mocked or treated as frivolous and a nasty residual of their gender. (In almost every classical novel, there is undoubtedly one of these sad women who is mocked for her emotional instability.)

Sometimes, women are allowed to take action and have their sadness fleshed out across the pages of the novel. But, in the tradition of sad girls, if they're not dead before the book has even started, they'll be dead by the time you hit chapter three. (Think “13 Reasons Why.”)

Women, from what I have seen, hardly ever get a say in their own pain or sadness.

And I think that's why “The Bell Jar” stayed with me and has stayed with so many women. The narrator Esther takes her own angst seriously, and fully articulates it in a way that has resonated with so many across decades. She is brutally honest about her mental illness, her depression, her ideation of suicide and her treatment. The novel also reflects something that so many books lack: while trauma is often a significant



part of mental illness, Esther is simply depressed, and her overachieving tendencies don't make it any easier. It's how her brain is.

This was something 16-year-old me did not understand. I didn't fully comprehend that mental illness can be brought on for a host of reasons outside of trauma. Reading Plath was the first time that I stopped and considered that if I related to what Esther was saying, there was likely something different about me. And if I hadn't realized that there was something different about me, I likely wouldn't have reached out

for help. And if I never reached out for help, I am honestly not sure where I would be today.

The angst I felt was articulated; it was treated seriously.

“The Bell Jar” validated the feelings of so many women, and continues to do just that. Despite stigma and stereotypes surrounding the book, it has been more than a “symbol of teenage angst” for so many.

Esther transcends the trope of sad women: Despite everything, she lives to the last page, and beyond.

Mosaic's favorite women writers

LEANNA SMITH
Creative Content Editor

When compiling your summer reading list, be sure to add some female voices. Here are some of Mosaic's favorite books by women, about women and for everyone.

“Where'd You Go, Bernadette”
By Maria Semple

Semple's exploration of motherhood, privacy and truth in this story about a family thrown into disarray following the mysterious disappearance of its outlandish matriarch will resonate long after you finish reading. Also, the outrageously witty novel will soon be released as a major motion picture and I'll literally watch anything featuring Cate Blanchett.

—Alex Eichenstein, Editorial Editor

“Can We All Be Feminists?”
Edited by June Eric-Udorie

Edited and introduced by 20-year-old June Eric-Udorie, this collection of essays introduces audiences to the necessity of intersectionality, while highlighting the harms of white feminism. By featuring a diverse range of identities, this anthology outlines what feminisms should look like today.

—Alex Eichenstein, Editorial Editor

“The Hate U Give”
By Angie Thomas

This New York Times best seller follows Starr, a teenager from a poor and predominantly black neighborhood, after she witnesses an act of police brutality. Starr must ultimately decide whether to stand as the sole witness and testify before a grand jury that may indict the police officer. The present-

tense narrative speaks to the immediacy of the included topics and provides meaningful perspectives on adolescence, racism and police brutality.

—Alex Eichenstein, Editorial Editor

“Just Kids”
By Patti Smith

In this spellbinding memoir, Patti Smith explores her friendship with the late artist Robert Mapplethorpe. Smith's recollection is detailed, capturing the concurrent liberation and torture of the New York art scene in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Smith and Mapplethorpe met as poor artists fleeing small-town suppression; they stayed together through the years as lovers, friends, creators and protectors. This book is so intimate and so textured, there are new aspects to uncover with each reread.

—Ryan Richardson, Copy Desk Chief

“The Glass Essay”
By Anne Carson

Although not technically a book — it is one poem in Anne Carson's anthology “Glass, Irony, and God” — “The Glass Essay” is comparable in terms of narrative structure and length. The poem focuses on the dissolution of a female character's romantic relationship with a man named Law and chronicles her healing process, which includes a stay with her mother, excessive reading of Emily Brontë and occasional references to meeting with a therapist. Throughout the lengthy poem, Carson's narrator reflects on her failed relationship, drawing comparisons between Brontë's work and her life. Ultimately, through a series of dreams depicting female nudes in various states of destruction,

the narrator finds a strength and persistence and assures herself that she will, one day, heal from Law. The poem takes an often cliché emotion — heartbreak — and fleshes it out across its verses; what ensues is a powerful statement on female pain and resilience.

—Bianca Thiruchittampalam, Column Editor

“The Boyfriend List”
By E. Lockhart

This book easily falls into the genre of YA chick-lit; what makes it stand apart from its siblings is that this is damn good YA chick-lit. The short novel follows Ruby Oliver, a 15-year-old girl, as she experiences a painful breakup and her first panic attack, and has a complete list of all of her boyfriends and crushes shared with the entire school. Ruby's journey toward understanding her mental health, the pressure-cooker high-school environment and the confusing, ambiguous, dramatic world of high-school relationships is both humorous and heartfelt. Ruby is incredibly strong, honest and funny; this is one of the few realistic portrayals of a suburban teenage girl I have ever read.

—Bianca Thiruchittampalam, Column Editor

“Sisterhood is Powerful: An Anthology of Writings from the Women's Liberation Movement”
Edited by Robin Morgan

Published in 1970, “Sisterhood is Powerful” begins with the striking statement: “This book is an action.” Even after almost 50 years, this collection lives up to that proclamation. Robin Morgan amassed seminal writings of second-wave feminists — including essays, poetry and documents, among other things — and provided readers with a

snapshot of the major issues women faced (and continue to face), which feminism sought to address. “Sisterhood is Powerful” urgently informs and calls readers to action, making the case for radicalism. This is essential reading for any feminist and serves as a great starting point to those interested in theory and the more radical side of the spectrum.

—Edward Benner, Music and Society Editor

“The Story of an Hour”
By Kate Chopin

Kate Chopin famously wrote “The Awakening” in 1899, causing a great stir about a woman's role in marriage and her capacity to break away from societal constructs and live autonomously. Five years before in 1894, however, Chopin wrote the short story “The Story of an Hour” that explored the same themes that she would expand upon in “The Awakening.” Beginning in medias res, the story follows a young wife who learns that she has been widowed after her husband was killed in a freak accident. Chopin chronicles her reaction and the emotions she felt in that moment, leading up to a potent, unforgettable ending.

—Edward Benner, Music and Society Editor

Silent Spring
By Rachel Carson

In the years leading up to the release of “Silent Spring,” in 1962, Rachel Carson realized an issue. She saw the widespread effects of pesticides like DDT on the populations of wildlife — notably, the bald eagle. The seminal writings by Carson illustrate the devastating and adverse after-effects of using too many pesticides. The book, spurred many movements,

including the ban of DDT and the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency. The worldwide effects of Carson's environmental impacts are still felt today, with few other authors affecting their world like Carson.

—Evan Tridone, Senior Reporter
The Handmaid's Tale
By Margaret Atwood

For anyone obsessed with the television show on Hulu, the 1985 novel written by Margaret Atwood is sure to impress. The story feels terribly nightmarish yet realistic, as the horrific scenes of female subjugation paint a future that seems entirely possible. The novel is broken into two parts with the night section devoted solely to the main protagonist, Offred, and the day section highlighting the lives of the other handmaids in society. The characters feel extremely realistic, so witnessing their suffering upon the pages is all the more painful and potent. With a sequel releasing in September 2019, this exciting and gripping tale may finally be explored in greater detail.

—Nushi Mazumdar, Senior Reporter

EDWARD BENNER
Music and Society Editor

The music created within any decade reflects the nuances, developments and struggles of the time. The 2010s have been no exception, with genres splitting into even looser categories, streaming overtaking the radio and the internet allowing for unprecedented visibility and exposure of diverse and historically marginalized artists. Women in particular dominated indie rock and pop throughout the decade, finally given greater voice, credibility and critical appreciation within the music industry and indie sphere alike. This list, though only scratching the surface, chronicles some of the most notable female musicians and their work.

Julien Baker — “Sprained Ankle” (2015)

Displaying instrumental virtuosity, an ear for melody and a penchant for powerful confession, Julien Baker captivated listeners and paved the way for her contemporaries this decade. She truly redefined the indie-rock genre as a singer-songwriter with “Sprained Ankle,” not only through her reverb-laden, delayed-and-muted guitar tones, but also

with her frank discussions of depression, heartbreak and substance abuse. Countless other women followed in her footsteps, emulating her sound and lyrical style, but none of them quite reached the heights that Baker did halfway through the decade.

Above all, Baker’s unparalleled trademark voice soars to deliver her poetic lyrics and resilient message. No other album this decade has the emotion, authenticity or resonance of “Sprained Ankle” — and Baker has been rightfully revered. Additionally, her experiences as both a Christian and a member of the LGBTQ+ community made her a figurehead of sorts, showing that any woman could have a voice in the making of music — and a powerful one at that.

Beyoncé — “Lemonade” (2016)

Not a newcomer by any means, Beyoncé’s presence and influence has not been exclusive to the 2010s, but she arguably reached the peak of her career in this decade. The surprise release of “Lemonade” presented a Beyoncé to the world that was reinvented, confrontational and utterly compelling. The album tackled infidelity and devotion

with a feminist lens, while also exploring the intersections of personal, ethnic and cultural identities.

The album showcased the range and sheer talent of Beyoncé, as she dabbled in country, hip-hop, rock and soul, shape-shifting between songs to complement the subject matter of the lyrics. The accompanying visual album also inspired other musicians to embrace audio-visual elements with their own releases later on in the decade. Long live Queen Bee.

Angel Olsen — “My Woman” (2016)

It’s rare to hear a strictly rock ‘n’ roll album do anything fresh or exciting at this point due to the near exhaustion of the genre. Rock ‘n’ roll has also, historically, been a boy’s club of sorts, marginalizing female voices to its detriment. Angel Olsen flipped that notion on its head with “My Woman”, proving that rock can be revived and done by a woman.

“My Woman” felt as nostalgic as it did modern, wearing its folk, 1960s pop and garage rock influences on its sleeve, all while managing to feel timeless. It’s carried by Olsen’s air-tight songwriting, incredible pop sensibilities and universally

relatable lyricism, in addition to her warm voice. Hitting all the right notes, “My Woman” is a near-flawless rock album.

Solange — “A Seat at the Table” (2016)

Before “A Seat at the Table”, Solange was merely viewed as Beyoncé’s sister, but not given the attention she deserved. That attitude changed with the release of the album, which was instantly recognized to be a modern masterpiece by critics and listeners alike. The album speaks to the complexity and beauty of black womanhood and feels like a document of the African-American female experience this decade. The R&B and jazz stylings complement Solange’s deeply expressive voice and the album as a whole sends a momentous message that will be remembered for years to come.

Lorde — “Pure Heroine” (2013)

Lorde was just 17 when she ascended to global superstardom with “Pure Heroine.” Her song “Royals” became one of the biggest hits of the 2010s and started a shift in pop music that would define the rest of the decade. Lorde’s mature lyrics, husky voice and electronic production laid the groundwork

for other figures like Billie Eilish and Halsey.

She was the first to truly capture the existential dread and excess of the decade through the unlikely genre of pop music. Until “Pure Heroine”, pop music was mainly juvenile, non-serious and insubstantial. Lorde can be directly credited for the development of the genre into something interesting again, showing that it could retain universal appeal while speaking to the youthful struggles of the time.

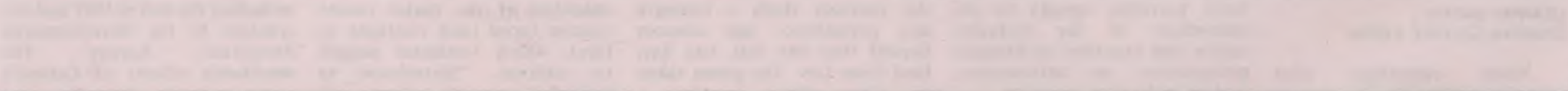
Courtney Barnett — “Sometimes I Sit and Think, and Sometimes I Just Sit” (2015)

Taylor Swift — “1989” (2014)
Japanese Breakfast — “Soft Sounds From Another Planet” (2017)

Phoebe Bridgers — “Stranger in the Alps” (2017)

Karen O — “Crush Songs” (2014)

Honorable Mentions:
Grimes — “Art Angels” (2015)
FKA Twigs — “LP1” (2014)
Carly Rae Jepsen — “EMOTION” (2015)
Jenny Hval — “Blood Bitch” (2016)
Mitski — “Bury Me at Makeout Creek” (2014)



What do the stars have in store this week?

BRIDGET DOLAN & JENNIFER WEST
Copy Desk Chief & Managing Mosaic Editor

Taurus: It’s Taurus Season, and your time to shine has come. Put your best foot forward and give the wasps what’s coming to them. Show your dominance as the alpha of your home and take your space back. Don’t get stung.

Gemini: Aries season was rough, but it’s over now. It’s time to be friends with Tauruses instead, because they’re solid enough to maybe have your back when the season ends. Maybe. Either way, you can weather

whatever comes your way. Unless it’s confrontation. Then run.

Cancer: Go! In! The! Pit! On! Main! Street! And let me know what’s in it!

Leo: If your friends are saying you should dump your significant other, maybe you should listen to them. Get your vision checked and make sure you’ve put away the rose-colored glasses. Buy rosé and ice cream instead.

Virgo: Remember those around you who help lift you up. They’ll continue to help you if you continue to water them with that positivity that gushes out of you like water gushes out of

the Morris Library basement.

Libra: Spring is finally in the air and so is a metric f--- ton of pollen. Remember to stay inside at all times to avoid both allergy-induced asthma and social interaction. This may be a good excuse for some me time.

Scorpio: Eating all that ice cream has probably made you sick. Don’t let that stop you though. Hunt through the frozen-goods aisle of the grocery story for your next pint. And if a man tries to tell you that maybe you should cut back? Put ice cubes down his shirt.

Sagittarius: You may feel like it’s time to catch up on everything that you were

supposed to do last week. That’s because deadlines are rapidly approaching and you’re wildly unprepared. Do with that information what you will.

Capricorn: Iron your shirt. For once in your godforsaken life. Please. It’s so wrinkled. That outfit is so good. It deserves an iron.

Aquarius: Now is not the time to make every big decision in your life. Except it is. Drop everything and plan your life around one tiny possibility. What’s the worst that could happen? You’ll get mansplained to. Invest in earplugs or noise-canceling headphones. Yeehaw.

Pisces: Keep listening to Lizzo this week. She will inspire you to be the powerful deity that you are inside. And remember to dance a whole lot. Mostly to Lizzo. Drop it. Lizzo would want that for you.

Aries: All that patience you’ve been exhibiting hasn’t paid off, so it’s time for Plan B. Take what is rightfully yours. Take the throne, steal back your scepter and NEVER forget the crown. Destroy your enemies. Murder your exams. Stop with the patience and GO!



A closer look at the status of women in India

NUSHI MAZUMDAR
Senior Reporter

Women's rights have expanded significantly in America over the past few decades and continue to progress and change. Similarly, India has undergone a pivotal transformation, providing women with the rights and opportunities they deserve. However, media outlets distort the truth and facts about feminism in India, presenting the increasingly accepting society as detrimental towards women.

For instance, last year, in an article written by CNN, India was named the worst country in the world for women. The media outlet claimed that the increasing number of reports regarding sexual violence, forced labor and child marriage were responsible for India's position on the list. Similarly, US News ranked India as the fifth worst country in the world, by perception.

However, there are many misconceptions regarding Indian culture and society, which is distinctly different from that of western cultures, considering the history surrounding the nation. For instance, European colonization significantly influenced Indian society, as these imperial nations attempted to explain their control over other societies through supposed good deeds.

Professor Vikramaditya Thakur, an anthropology professor, says that along with colonialism, there were numerous regulations and laws, which ensured the safety of India's female population,

such as sati regulations and a minimum age for marriage.

However, Professor Ramnarayan Rawat, a history professor, thinks that sati, which is a tradition of Indian widows throwing themselves upon their husbands' funeral pyres, became "a discussion of reform for Hindu culture."

He further explains that in actuality, there were very few examples of sati in the 19th century, and there was little evidence found confirming whether or not sati was prevalent at the time.

"Freedom has a history for women in the west and places like India," Rawat says. "No one is more or less free, it's all contingent on political and historical context."

Of course, there is violence against women in India, which is an issue plaguing the country. However, the increasing number of reports of rape demonstrates the growing discussion of this taboo topic. More women feel comfortable reporting these crimes to the police, allowing their voices to be heard by society.

"The cases of suppression always remain over women all over the world," Sowmya Tangirala, an international graduate student, born and raised in India, says. "Recently, they started voicing it out because know they have that freedom. Suddenly, there is a focused light on women, so now they have found platforms where they can share this."

During her mother's time, Indian society was much more conservative, so there were more societal pressures and rules on how women should behave.

Tangirala says that the views have shifted to push women to become more independent and separate themselves from previous generations.

According to Thakur, originally, women were kept away from the workforce due to perceptions of women being unable to handle physical labor and, particularly among the upper caste, the disgraceful nature of hard labor in society at the time. It wasn't until the mid-1980s that there was economic liberalization in India, creating new jobs in the economy for women. These new opportunities were furthered by the influx of technology and the growing prominence of nongovernmental organizations.

Opportunities for work have been growing for women as well as discouragement of prevalent issues still plaguing the nation, such as abortions of female children. In the last few years, the government has attempted to bridge the gap of equality between men and women by creating incentives for employers to hire women, as well as for parents to birth female babies.

Elizabeth Zacharia, a junior majoring in neuroscience, who was born and raised in India, says that in America, there are more opportunities and acceptance for women, but that the circumstances have certainly improved. She further explains that education is important to her family, and she has never been prevented from pursuing her dreams.

"So, when [my father] raised me, he wasn't like 'oh, you're a girl, so you can't do this,'" Zacharia says. "He was more

like 'you're a girl, so you can do anything.'"

The significant increase in literacy for women demonstrates the general acceptance of education for women in many modern parts of India. Specifically, in 1951, the average literacy rate for Indian women was only 8.86%, but now 65.46% of women are literate. However, this increase was primarily in rural areas of India, where the literacy rate is very low compared to urban areas.

Although feminism has been evolving in India, many of the rural parts of India still remain behind due largely to minimal access to new opportunities, a situation that contributes to many of the misconceptions surrounding the treatment of Indian women.

Much of India relies on agriculture, especially in rural areas, so the shame of hard labor in India prevents women from working even today. Jobs outside of agriculture are difficult to obtain as education is not always accessible.

Rawat says that in rural India, there is often an absence of schools and much of the time, the schools do not even have teachers. Instead, many families believe it is better for children to work and earn an income at a young age than attend school.

However, according to Professor Neepa Acharya, a political science and international relations professor, South India is especially modern and is the most successful in providing women with the opportunities and education they deserve. For example, South India boasts the highest literacy rate in India for men and women due to

its contemporary perspective towards women's rights.

According to Rawat, in India, the women able to receive an education actually outperform their male counterparts, demonstrating the growing need for more educational opportunities for Indian women.

Changes in India have also been reflected on the big screen, with women gaining prominent roles in movies and television. Just several decades ago, women were rarely the main focus of films, primarily designated as the stereotypical damsel-in-distress or love interest. On the other hand, Hollywood often featured women in leading roles long before then. Nowadays, Bollywood movies are promoting women as the protagonists of films, portraying independent and capable women.

Similarly, television has also begun to showcase all-female casts on Indian shows, Acharya says, such as "Four Shots More Please," which focuses on the complicated lives of women in India.

"In more movies, women are becoming protagonists," Zacharia says. "You don't need a man for the movie to sell."

Today, India has evolved to accept women into society more with various feminist movements and platforms furthering women's rights, promising a hopeful future for the women of India.

"Women have realized they deserve better," Tangirala says. "They are capable of more. I think that is a more important mindset that can bring a drastic change."

Get empowered with Mosaic's playlist of the week



	SONG/ARTIST	STAFF MEMBER
1	God Bless America --- And All the Beautiful Women In it / Lana del Rey	Bianca Thiruchittampalam / Column Editor
2	Four Women / Nina Simone	Evan Tridone / Senior Reporter
3	Heat Wave / Snail Mail	Evan Tridone / Senior Reporter
4	Souimate / Lizzo	Leanna Smlth / Creative Content Editor
5	Put Your Records On / Corinne Bailey Rae	Leanna Smlth / Creative Content Editor
6	Hope is a Dangerous Thing for a Woman Like Me to Have - But I Have It / Lana del Rey	Cam Johnson / Senior Reporter
7	No Scrubs / TLC	Cam Johnson / Senior Reporter
8	Space Song / Kiera Please	Bianca Thiruchittampalam / Column Editor
9	Venom / Little Simz	Edward Benner / Music and Society Editor
10	Old Man / Stella Donnelly	Edward Benner / Music and Society Editor
11	I Believe You / White Lung	Edward Benner / Music and Society Editor
12	Suggestion / Fugazi	Edward Benner / Music and Society Editor



“Lipstick is my bulletproof vest”: A sports women’s roundtable

MATT KUNZ
Senior Reporter

I, one among many men in the sports section, sat down with sports copy editor Bridget Dolan and managing sports editor Meagan McKinley to discuss marginalization and objectification in sports reporting and in general.

What do marginalization and objectification mean to you personally?

Bridget Dolan: Marginalization is [socially] this gap between you and where you have the right to be. And there's some system in place that's keeping this gap there preventing you from bridging that margin and getting where you need to be on equal footing. Objectification is fairly straightforward: You're treated more like an object and less like a person. It's dehumanizing."

Meagan McKinley: The best picture I have when it comes to marginalization is when I walk into the press box for a football game and I'm the only female there as a writer, as someone doing stats, as somebody doing broadcasting, officiating, video, anything. I'm the only woman in the box and that just is uncomfortable because you have nobody who actually understands what that is like. It has an impact — sometimes you don't ask your questions in a press conference because reporters are often older than you, they speak before you do. We were taught to raise our notebook when we have a question but they just say them, without taking into account the other reporters in the room.

Objectification, to me, is more men objectifying women in the media. Female reporters wear dresses, they wear heels — have you ever tried to wear heels on a football field — it doesn't work if you're doing an interview on a field of dirt. Turf can be sometimes harder. Men can get away with jeans, a button-down and a tie, and that's not fair. And I don't want to wear makeup, and I shouldn't have to, even though women are

being essentially forced to dress themselves up for the camera.

Have you personally ever experienced marginalization or objectification as a sports reporter?

Bridget Dolan: I haven't really gotten the condescension as a sports reporter because I try to make it a point to cover women's teams, so that's a place where I feel welcome. I haven't really experienced it myself, but I do know other people who have gone to other sports games and gotten looks like, 'What are you doing here?'

When I go out into the field I put on lipstick and I dress femininely because I'm afraid of being discriminated against because of the fact that I don't ordinarily dress very femininely. And so I put on lipstick, I do eyeliner, I do mascara and I'll use a floral backpack. I kind of put on a girl costume because I don't know how people will react and it's scary. Lipstick is my bulletproof vest.

Meagan McKinley: For me, a lot of it comes down to the fact that I'm the college student. At football games, I'm surrounded by reporters who may have been on this beat for 20 years. So, he gets to ask the questions first, he sits in the front row of the press conference, he gets his requests for post-game interviews. That I put down more toward seniority over any kind of sexism, and that to me is fair. But at the same time, you can't help but wonder, especially if you're the only woman in the room, if there's more to it than that. I get it more being a sports fan than a sports reporter. I don't get any of the harassment from other reporters. But I have also only been exposed to a very, very small part of the industry.

What are your thoughts and opinions on the way women are treated in sports reporting in general?

Bridget Dolan: I went to a sports reporting workshop in Nashville, Tenn., and all the time, the women would talk on their panels about how they were asked what they were doing here and at one point they



were kept out of locker rooms so they couldn't do their post-game interviews. It's a big problem in the industry.

Meagan McKinley: It exists on both sides of the camera, even on the Olympic level. I saw an example of this on my social media, in beach volleyball at the Olympic level, men wear almost basketball-style tank tops and basketball shorts and the female players wear bikinis. I'm just gonna put this out there: Bikinis are really, really uncomfortable. How is that fair to play?

From what I have seen, in the media, it's not an acceptable part, but unfortunately, I see it as a byproduct of the way we raised men and women to interact with each other. Society has essentially told men they can treat women like property. Men can look at women like objects, like we're products, and aren't human beings with feelings. As someone who is going into a male-dominated field, I have to anticipate that it's going to happen. I hope it doesn't happen, I don't want it

to, and I'm going to be really upset when it happens. It's not on me to dress or act a certain way so that I don't get sexually harassed or assaulted. The man's actions are his responsibility.

Do you think the way female sports reporters are treated in the industry has gotten better or worse, or hasn't changed?

Bridget Dolan: It's probably gotten better in recent years. Granted, I'm not really in the industry, so I can't fully speak for it, but it seems to me like it has gotten better than it has been. For instance, women are allowed in locker rooms now, which is kind of a big deal.

Meagan McKinley: I think it's becoming more public so I feel like we see it a lot more. I wouldn't say that there's any kind of increase in it happening. I'd say there's an increase in transparency, but at the same time, there's no increase in accountability. But there has been an increased amount of women joining sports in general and so there appears to be an increased amount of incidents,

which can poorly reflect on our society.

Sports news in a male-dominated industry, but just because of that, it shouldn't be an industry in which women feel unsafe, or must change part of their own identity to better fit the image we try to impose on them.

As an industry and as a society, we need to progress and reject these archaic social notions that women are essentially required to dress one way and men dress another, that women do know as much about sports as men, that women aren't able to have the same opportunities as men just because they are women.

Sports is an industry that relies heavily on tradition, whether it's as insignificant as a team's pregame ritual or as significant as male reporters taking the lead and having priority over female reporters. But now it's time for those traditions to change for the better.

COMMENTARY: The women’s soccer revolution

TYE RICHMOND
Senior Reporter

20 years ago, at the 1999 FIFA Women's World Cup Final at the Rose Bowl in front of 90,185 fans — which still is a record attendance for a women's sports event — and 40 million viewers on television, the U.S. and China would play perhaps the most memorable game in the history of women's soccer.

In that game, Brandi Chastain scored one of the most iconic goals in soccer history. Chastain stepped up and buried her kick to make the U.S. world champions again. While celebrating, she ripped off her jersey and fell to her knees. The celebration became one of the most iconic images in women's sports.

It kicked off not only a revolution in women's soccer but in women's sports as a whole. The team had already won the 1991 tournament and the 1996 Olympic tournament, but it was the 1999 World Cup that still resonates with most fans today.

"The tournament was played in huge stadiums for the first time, and new heights were reached for attendance, media coverage and television audiences," according to fifa.com. "Spectator figures topped 660,000, the media numbered near 2,500. All 32 games were broadcast live on national television, and an estimated 40 million viewers in the U.S. alone watched the American hosts capture their second World Cup title, thrilling a nation and becoming the story of the year."

"This World Cup was a world-class, world-caliber, stand-alone event for women like none other," Marla Messing, CEO of the U.S. organizing committee, said. "In a small way, we were all a part of history."

20 years later, that 1999 team still has an impact on the culture.

"They had such an influence on me as a young girl and I'll forever be grateful for what they did," Alex Morgan, star forward for the current United States Women's National Team, told the LA Times. "Just the culture

within the national team is a special one and that's one that they were a huge part of. I think it's important for us to continue to pass the torch and really instill in ourselves that next generation what the national team is about and how we carry ourselves and the mentality we have going into each big tournament."

With The FIFA Women's World Cup coming up in June, the USWNT is one of the favorites to win it all. This year's team uniforms for this World Cup are designed to be reminiscent of the uniforms worn back in 1999.

The win for the United States did so much in this country to legitimize soccer. Soccer for the most part is ignored by American fans in favor of games such as baseball, football and basketball. It was the women's national team, more than the United States Men's National Team (USMNT) on the international stage, that brought more awareness to the game.

Even with all their success of winning three World Cups and four Olympic gold medals, they still have a problem of pay:

the men's national team is paid more than the women's. But the men's team isn't nearly half as successful, and the men's team has never won a World Cup nor an Olympic gold medal.

Recently NPR reported on the U.S. Women's National Soccer Team filing a lawsuit against U.S. Soccer in March, suing for discrimination on the basis of gender by paying the women's team far less than the Men's National Team.

The article states that when comparing pay if each team played and won twenty friendlies, "A top-tier women's player would earn just 38 percent of the compensation of a similarly situated player on the men's team."

"We very much believe it is our responsibility, not only for our team and for future U.S. players, but for players around the world and frankly women all around the world to feel like they have an ally in standing up for themselves, and fighting for what they believe in, and fighting for what they deserve and for what they feel like they

have earned." Megan Rapinoe, captain for the USWNT, said in a New York Times interview.

There has been steps by FIFA to double the prize money for the nations at this year's World Cup. But the money will still be a fraction of what the men get.

Even though Women's soccer has made great steps to build and grow the sport. There are still things that need to be worked on and change. The more people support their fight for equal pay the more their voices are heard. The impact won't be felt just in America but in the world.

WOMEN'S SPORTS



IN OTHER NEWS...

A New Blue: UD football players drafted to NFL

MEAGAN MCKINLEY
Associate Sports Editor

For Nasir Adderley, it's just another blue and gold. Drafted in the second round, 60th overall, by the Los Angeles Chargers, Adderley will trade one blue and gold uniform for another.

"This is what you dream of as a kid. It's everything you work for. I can't put it into words how much this moment means

to my family and I," Adderley told Bluehens.com. "I can't wait to get to Los Angeles and go to work."

"We're incredibly excited for Nasir and his family to get this opportunity," Head Coach Danny Rocco said after the draft. "This is a privilege that very few young men get, and we're proud to see all the hard work Nasir put in pay off. Nasir accomplished a lot during his four years here

on campus, and we can't wait to watch him on Sundays."

Adderley is the second highest draft pick in university history, behind only Joe Flacco going in the first round to the Baltimore Ravens in 2007. Many expected him to go higher than 60th; however, a high ankle sprain held him out of the Combine, and a hamstring strain cut short his Pro Day. However, Adderley is the highest pick of

Delaware players who played their whole collegiate career at the university — Flacco transferred in from Pittsburgh.

Newark-raised Darnell Savage Jr., a Caravel Academy grad playing at Maryland, was drafted 21st overall by the Green Bay Packers as the first safety and defensive back in the group. Adderley was the fourth safety and 12th defensive back.

Other familiar names this

weekend for the university are Troy Reeder and Charles Scarff, who have earned Undrafted Free Agent (UDFA) deals with the Los Angeles Rams and Baltimore Ravens respectively. Invited to training camps are Joe Walker, with the Chicago Bears; Vinny Papale by the Oakland Raiders and Tenny Adewusi to the New York Giants.

OPINION: Response to "Conservatism in 2019"

It has recently come to my attention that in 2019, many conservatives feel marginalized within the national political conversation, particularly within the academic community. I hate to break it to them, but this marginalization they are facing is nothing new.

Two weeks ago in an op-ed written by Alex Closs, I found myself taking issue with some of the arguments made by the author, and decided to take the time to address them and perhaps help them feel more accepted within the academic community.

Closs argues that "the conservative virtue of rational humility has been cast aside in favor of liberal elitism." In this piece, I will argue why Closs's popular warped view of conservatism not only has a poor impact on the right, but also on real citizens who are affected by policy.

Healthcare is a significant problem in this country, and through my experience of living with a chronic illness, I know that nothing the Trump administration

has proposed here would benefit me. Because of my insurance's extremely high premium, I try to minimize the frequency with which I visit doctors even though I live with excruciating pain from my disability every day and frequently experience new symptoms that, in an ideal situation, could be addressed through preventative care.

I also spend over \$500 every month on medications that are necessary for me in order to be functional every day because I do not have prescription insurance. This isn't a shared experience in other countries — the U.S. still has the worst healthcare outcomes of any comparable nation yet spends the most money per capita through the government on healthcare — but conservatives argue that our free-market capitalism will fix everything. There's been a chance for that for years, and there are still people dying, bankrupt, without healthcare in 2019. How is that "rational humility"? It is most Democrats' standpoint that healthcare is a human right,

which Closs denounces as "liberal elitism."

Secondly, Trump promised to be tough on immigration and to build a wall. He has successfully continued the stringent screening of immigrants from the Obama administration, while building fear and hatred of brown people through his rhetoric. This has led to the horrendous policies of the Customs and Border Protection Agency under the orders of the Trump administration to separate immigrant children from their parents and detain them in cages.

This atrocious abuse of basic human rights is just one of the many for which the Trump administration is responsible. Many politicians condone and support this as a needed measure for border security. If all human life has innate value to Republicans, as Closs argues, they too would be outraged by these policies.

Throughout his piece, Closs alludes to schisms within the Democratic party, and a huge populist movement unifying the entire right wing of the country.

But it's a little ridiculous to assume that a country of nearly 330 million people can be easily split into three ideologically cohesive political groups.

Lastly, Closs adamantly buys into cheap shots fired at the current Democratic candidates for president, which shows that his ideology is based on his disdain for the left rather than substantive analysis of policy. I have not yet chosen my favorite candidate, as they all have flaws. But at least none of them have mocked a reporter's disability, bragged about sexually assaulting women, bankrupt six corporate businesses, destroyed a once-lively coastal town, retweeted fascist propaganda from known Nazis or become the "living, breathing middle finger aimed directly at academia."

Academia is an institution of knowledge, an institution that tests theories to try to explain how the world works. Within academia, there is an opportunity for experts to challenge one another and test new theories. There is no such thing as unbiased research, so

perhaps academia is liberally biased. But why do conservatives fail to utilize this institution to prove their own viewpoints with data? Maybe because many of their claims are created and backed up by their own media institutions and pundits, rather than from academics using research and data.

So, if people on the left make conservatives feel marginalized for supporting these things, we apologize. It must be difficult to have never been directly adversely affected by governmental policy because of who you are. I'm glad that Trump supporters are excited about the policy put forward by the administration, but I hope that they are able to remember that these policies do affect real, marginalized people and how they live their lives, and are not just a game of political chit.

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Amid controversy, Biden declares candidacy

JESS JENKINS
Senior Reporter

On April 25, Joe Biden announced via video that he is now officially running for president in 2020. The former Democratic United States Senator and former Vice-President to Barack Obama was a student of the class of 1965 here at the university, where he made Student Body President his freshman year.

In the video, entitled "America Is An Idea," Biden juxtaposes Charlottesville, Va., as the home of founding father Thomas Jefferson and also the location of the 2017 Unite the Right rally.

In the video, Biden berates

President Donald J. Trump for his now infamous "very fine people on both sides" statement which was taken by some as a moral equivalence between the white supremacists and Antifa protesters. Biden said that because he cannot tolerate Trump's administration he is now running to oppose him in the 2020 presidential elections.

The alumnus is known on campus as chair of the Biden Institute and the namesake of the new Joseph R. Biden, Jr. School of Public Policy & Administration.

"Having announced his presidential run, Biden is stepping down from his position as chair of UD's Biden Institute," the university

said in a statement on UDaily last week. "[The Biden Institute] ... will continue its work as a research and policy center focusing on issues that affect the nation."

The 76-year-old used to be quite a prominent and well-liked icon on campus, with his surprise visits leading to frenzies at BrewHaHa and other campus hangouts. But in the wake of controversies about his interactions with women in office and on the campaign trail, it remains to be seen whether Delaware still believes "Uncle Joe" is the right man for the job.

"We are very happy to see Vice President, and UD alumnus, Joe Biden enter the race for the

presidency in 2020," Alexa Adams, College Democrats' director of communications, said. "His life of resilience and career of vast experience will be an objective asset to Democratic Primary. We are very much looking forward to a diverse and healthy primary, which will undoubtedly produce the best candidate to beat President Trump two Novembers from now, and restore common sense and decency to the White House."

College Republicans President Eli Pardo also issued a statement to The Review on behalf of his Registered Student Organization (RSO).

"It's definitely interesting

to see Biden jump into such a crowded field; however, we are unsure of how successful he will be in today's Democratic Party," Pardo said. "But it is always great to see an alum running for President regardless of party. The College Republicans at UD look forward to seeing him on the campaign trail despite our obvious likely policy disagreements."

The university's Young Americans for Liberty declined to comment.

